

Total length of *B. Jamesonii* $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing 11·4 inches, from eye to tip of bill 1·95 inches, from gape to tip of bill 1·8 inches, bill from forehead 1·7 inches, greatest depth of bill 0·4 inch, bill from anterior margin of nostril 0·65 inch, tarsi 2·8 inches, middle toe without nail 1·4 inches, hind toe without nail 0·25 inch.

B. longirostris can be easily distinguished by its long blackish bill and legs, and by the eyelash being black instead of red.

ARANEIDES of the "Chevert" Expedition,

By H. H. B. BRADLEY, ESQ.

PART II.

II. RUDITELARIÆ.

A. CELCENIDES.

RHYNCHARACHNE (Bradley).

R. dromedaria, Bradley, Trans. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. 1, part 3, p. 240, pl. 2, fig. 3.

One female (mature?) from Hall Sound.

GERROSOMA (Bradley).

G. papuense, Bradley, Trans. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. 1, part 3, p. 223, pl. 2, fig. 2.

One female from Hall Sound.

B. CRYPTOTHELIDES.

CRYPTOTHELE (L. Koch).

C. verrucosa (L. Koch).

C. verrucosa, L. Koch, Arach. Aust., p. 240, pl. 20, fig. 2.

One female (immature) from Bet Island. The type specimens are from Rarotonga and Samoa.

III. RETITELARIÆ.

A. THERIDIDES.

ARGYRODES (E. Simon).

A. vittata. n. s.

Cephalothorax Maxillæ. Falces, labium, sternum, and palpi of a light reddish yellow; caput slightly elevated; posterior rows of

eyes not so much curved as in *A. sublimis*; furrows corresponding to the legs, and a short deep transverse furrow behind the caput.

Maxillæ much inclined on the labium, and at the upper part broader than long; the upper part is slightly swollen.

Labium nearly as long as broad, with a slight transverse furrow at the upper part.

Sternum long and pointed at the posterior part.

Abdomen triangular, the apex of which is at the spinnerets, and the sides of which are nearly equal; of a grey colour above, darker on the sides, on which are several black and silvery white lines; under side same colour, with a dark brown square patch extending from the anterior part almost to the spinnerets; between these and the posterior part the colour is black with white spots; legs reddish yellow.

This specimen is from the "Chevert" Expedition, but the locality where it is found is not given. It seems closely allied to *A. sublimis*, but the shape of the maxillæ and the position of the eyes of the posterior row, apart from the different marking, clearly distinguish it from that species. One specimen, female.

THERIDIUM (Walck).

T. mundulum, (L. Koch).

T. mundulum, L. Koch, Arach. Aust., p. 263, pl. 22, fig. 3.

One female found on board ship during the Expedition appears to belong to this species, but is in too bad condition for certain definition; it probably came on board with plants. The specimen described by Dr. Koch is from Port Mackay.

T. dubium, n. sp.

The insect generally of a brownish grey, with dark marking of the same colour.

Cephalothorax .005 m. long, .0035 m. broad, broadest at the base, narrowing towards the front.

Eyes placed on two rows curved backwards, the laterals not closer to one another than the intermediates, nearly equal in size and round.

Caput high, not very distinct; the cephalothorax is dark in the centre, giving the appearance of having broad lateral white or bright grey lines, upon which are brown spots corresponding to the legs; these white lines extend from the clypeus; there is also a very fine white line extending longitudinally down the centre of the cephalothorax.

Abdomen globulous, triangular pointed at the posterior part; .011 m. long, .005 m. broad, marked for one third of its length from the front by a broad dark longitudinal stripe, which is bordered by narrow white lines.

Legs moderately strong; 4th pair, .021 m.; 1st, .02 m.; 2nd, .019 m.; 3rd, .016 m. Of the same colour, but banded with darker shade at the lower extremities of the femoral and tibial.

Maxillæ hatchet-shaped, inclined on the labium, rounded on the outer side.

Labium short, broadest at the base, semicircular and truncated at the apex.

Sternum broad, heart-shaped.

One female from Hall Sound.

LABIODECTUS (Walck).

L. Scelio, Thor.

L. Scelio, Thorell, "Araneæ nonnullæ Novæ Hollandiæ, in oeffersicht of Kongl., vetenskaps, Akademiens Forhandlingar," 1870, N. 4, p. 370.

L. Scelio, Koch., Arach. Aust., p. 279, pl. 23, fig. 4.

One female from Cape York of this very common species, which is found all over the Southern and Eastern part of Australia, certainly from Adelaide to Cape York, and at all elevations up to 3,000 feet. This species and *L. Haseltii* (which I believe is only a variety), are tolerably well known from the venom of their bite, and are indiscriminately referred to as the "black and red" spider. These spiders are found under stones or wood, in angles of walls (near the ground), in flower pots. and amongst grapes, where they make a moderate sized web of loose rafter threads; the egg bag is round, and contains a large number of eggs; the female lays several times in a year. They

live to a very great extent on some of the hardest of the Weevil Beetles, and the venom is probably an acid which enables the spider to divide the hard epidermis. Professor Thorell mentions this species as from New Holland. Dr. Koch examined specimens from Rockhampton, Bowen, and Port Denison.

I have often had my attention drawn to cases of poisoning from the bite of this spider, and believe that it is really venomous. A correspondent, whom I have every reason to trust, wrote me some time back that he had been bitten by one of these spiders (a specimen of which he forwarded), and said that the poison caused him three days and nights most intense pain, his arm and hand slightly swollen, and the flesh around the bite a little discoloured; the muscles of the arm and the joints of the fingers were stiff and painful to the touch.

In respect of its venomous character this spider is like its Corsican congener, *L. malmignattus*, which is reputed to be venomous (though M. Walcknaer throws some doubt on this), and also with American species, *L. formidabilis*, *L. perfidus*, *L. variolus*, reported as venomous by Mr. Abbot.

B. SCYTODOIDES.

MICROMERYS, NOV. GENUS.

Cephalothorax obtusely cordate, truncated in front, arched highest in the centre; caput marked by a furrow.

Eyes, six, about equal, round, arranged in sets of three (touching) on the sides of the caput; in two rows, two in the anterior row and four in the posterior; the posterior row slightly curved back from the anterior row.

Maxillæ long, narrow, surrounding the labium, pointed on the extremity, rounded on the outer side.

Labium distinct, not quite so broad as long, triangular.

Legs excessively long and thin; relative length 1 and 4 equal, 2 3 but ?

Palpi moderately long, very slight.

Sternum cordate.

Falces short, diverging, fangs short and slight.

Clypeus broad and deepest in the middle.

Abdomen much longer than broad, cylindrical, terminating by four spinnerets which are in prolongation of the abdomen.

M. gracilis, n. s.

This whole insect is of an uniform straw colour, with the exception of the points of the fangs, which are red.

Cephalothorax .001 m. long, and about as broad; in the broadest part marked with furrows corresponding to the legs.

Abdomen .007 m. long, and about .001 m. broad, in the broadest part at about one-fifth of its length; almost cylindrical and tapering very slightly towards the spinnerets, which, as stated above, form the termination in prolongation of the abdomen; vulva, placed at the broadest part, is represented by a semicircular opening.

Legs very slight; the only two specimens are very much damaged, and being of unequal size I cannot define these accurately; the larger specimen has the first and third pairs perfect, and their lengths are—first pair, femoral .007 m., genual about .0005 m., tibial .007 m., tarsal .01 m., metatarsal .002 m.; third pair, femoral .004 m., genual about .0005 m., tibial .004 m., tarsal .004 m., metatarsal .001 m. The femoral of the other legs is the only part remaining, and are—fourth pair, .007 m.; second pair a little shorter.

Both specimens from Cape York, are females.

C. ENYOIDES.

HABRONESTES (L. Koch).

H. ornatus, n. s.

Cephalothorax and *legs* of a light brownish yellow; the cephalothorax .003 m. long, .005 m. broad in the broadest part, slightly narrowed in front, highest in the centre, marked with furrows corresponding with the legs, these meeting behind the centre make a very slight dip in the profile.

Eyes nearly equal, round, the middle line very slightly curved forwards.

Maxillæ convex, inclined on the labium, broadest at the base.

Labium triangular, rounded at the side, pointed.

Sternum heart-shaped, pointed at the hinder part.

Falces moderately strong, inclined backwards.

Legs, 4, 1, 2, 3. The cubital is of a lighter shade of the same colour.

Abdomen .003 m. long, .0015 m. broad; nearly oval, pointed at the hinder part; above black, with two longitudinal rows of five white pointed spots, each of these rows starting at one-third of the length from the front converge and terminate in one larger round white spot a little above the spinnerets; on each side are two white marks forming a broken line from the spinnerets about two-thirds of the length forward; from the spinnerets again two other broad white lines down the whole length of the underside, and inside of these two other narrow white lines, not running the whole length; the rest of the underside of a dark brown, nearly black.

This species is described from a single immature male from Coconut Island, but seems sufficiently distinct.

IV. TUBITELARÆ.

B. DRASSIDES.

CLUBIONA (Walck).

C. Robusta (L. Koch).

C. Robusta, L. Koch, Arach. Aust., 417, pl. 33, figs. 2 and 3.

Two specimens from Cape York and Darnley Island.

C. ALVEOLATA.

C. Alveolata, L. Koch, Arach. Aust., 421, pl. 33, fig. 6.

Description of two new species of *Helix*, from New Guinea and the Louisiade Islands, by J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Cor. Mem. Roy. Soc., Tas.

1.—HELIX HIXSONI.

Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, rather solid, obliquely striated, more rugose on the lower whorl, white under a thin yellowish epidermis, mottled with irregular light brown opaque spots and spiral lines and bands; whorls four,